

"WE CANNOT ALLOW OUR SOLDIERS TO ROT WHERE THEY ARE."

==GOVERNOR BLACK.

plied under the provisions of General Order No. 116, which authorizes the surgeon in charge of this camp to purchase food to the amount of sixty cents per day for each patient in the hospitals. The Commissary-General, under this construction, countermanded from Washington my order and directed that the troops should be cared for under General Order No. 116. The food which I had ordered was then on its way here and has been standing in the cars for days. I understand that the perishable goods, such as oranges, are spoiling.

The Commissary-General probably did not know that there were nearly as many sick in camp with their regiments as there were in the hospitals, and that General Order No. 116 could not benefit them. The supplies which I ordered were largely intended for the men who are sick in camp.

The Secretary of War appreciated this at once and has given directions by which all soldiers will be supplied with improved rations. A great number of the sick men do not need medicines. They simply need a change of diet, and the order of the President and Secretary of War has supplied this deficiency. The extra cost to the Government will be only nominal.

The visit of Secretary Alger and the promised visit of the President mean more to the men than medicine. It is the best tonic they could have. The Secretary of War has extended my authority so that there need not now be any further difficulties in the way of giving the men everything which they can want, and they shall have everything needed. I have sent President McKinley the following letter:

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.

President of the United States:

I was very glad to hear that you would visit Montauk Point very soon. The visit of the Secretary of War has accomplished more than I can express. He has promptly corrected evils, made valuable suggestions, given directions regarding administration. In addition, his personal visit to 1,500 sick soldiers in the hospitals has cheered them up, and it is difficult to adequately convey to you the change for the better since the Secretary's arrival. The announcement that you will visit the soldiers has already added to this improvement and your presence here, for even a single day, will accomplish good, the great extent of which you can only realize after you have made your visit.

WHEELER, Commanding.

BLACK DEMANDS QUICK RELIEF FOR NEW YORK TROOPS.

Tells the War Department That the State Will Not Let Its Men Rot in Government Camps.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Governor Black, of New York, arrived in the city to-night from Albany, on his way to Chickamauga. He comes to demand from the War Department the turning over to the State of New York of all her volunteer troops. He insists that they shall no longer die in camps from starvation and lack of attention. New York, he declares, is large enough, rich enough, generous enough to care for her own people. He wants these soldiers brought to Fire Island, where the State will take care of them herself. If necessary she will feed them.

He does not know how many New York troops have died or how many are sick in fever camps. That is part of his business here. He refused to make any statements concerning the report of Surgeon-General Terry, because he had no copy of the report with him. He told the Journal, though, why he came to Washington, and this is what he said:

"I have come to Washington to ask the Government to turn over to our care all of the New York soldiers. The State of New York wants them, and wants to provide them with that attention which other people refuse to give them. We ask that as many of our troops as can be spared be mustered out. We ask that our sick and wounded be given to us to look after, and we ask that we may be allowed to take care of even those whom the Government still desires to retain in its service. We cannot allow our soldiers to rot where they are."

"We propose to take them all to Fire Island, and we are confident that we will be able to find accommodations for them there that will surpass anything we have in the hospitals, the surgeons and everything else that is needed if the Government will give the men to us. The Government does not choose to do that we will feed them as well. If we find sufficient accommodations cannot be provided at Fire Island, we will find them elsewhere. The State of New York is great enough to be able to take care of all the troops she has sent to the front, and we want them, whether they are dead or alive."

"We want to be allowed to do all this, but especially we desire that it shall be done at once. The necessity is urgent, the needs of the men are great, and we do not want our troops to be exposed to the conditions they are now suffering from one moment longer than is absolutely necessary."

"I do not understand why the men should have been subjected to conditions of the camp. From Chickamauga, I propose to enter into any criticism now. That may come later, and if the occasion arises I will do the criticizing myself."

"Because of a situation which I realize, I propose to go to Chickamauga from Washington and personally examine into the conditions of the camp. I am going to take with me Surgeon-General Terry and Dr. Doty, the Health Officer of New York, and we will together make an examination of the camp. From Chickamauga, we will go to Montauk Point, and then we will go to Fire Island and determine whether we cannot establish a camp there that will be an improvement over those of the Government."

"How many of the New York troops are sick or have died?" the Governor was asked.

"We do not know," was the reply. "That is part of my mission to Washington. We want to know where our men are, how many of them are sick in what hospitals or camps they are, how many have died and where they are buried. I understand that we shall have difficulty in getting even this information. But if the War Department cannot tell us we shall have it made up for us on Monday."

"The New York troops must be sent back to the State to be cared for. They must not be allowed to rot where they are. I have no doubt that as soon as New York takes the initiative in demanding the right to take care of our sick and wounded soldiers, other States will take the cue and make provision to care for theirs."

Governor Black will spend to-morrow at the War Department with Adjutant-General Corbin and Surgeon-General Sternberg. He will be joined there by Dr. Terry and Dr. Doty, and it will depend upon the progress they make there whether they leave for Chickamauga to-morrow night or not. It is probable, however, that they will reach Chickamauga on Monday.

Governor Black went over to the White House soon after reaching Washington, and laid his plans with regard to the New York troops before the President. Mr. McKinley expressed himself as being greatly pleased with the idea of turning the troops over to the care of the State and establishing a camp for the sick and wounded on Fire Island. Adjutant-General Corbin happened to come in while Governor Black was

talking with the President, and Mr. McKinley, turning to him, requested him to tell the Secretary of War, in the morning, that he approved of the Governor's plans. Governor Black expects to be able to secure the mustering out of at least seven or eight of the New York regiments, that being the proportion to which the State will be entitled under the plan of the department to discharge 100,000 volunteers. The sick and wounded of all New York regiments he hopes to have sent to Fire Island, and those regiments that are to be retained in the service he wants to send to camps in the Adirondacks. Just which regiments will be mustered out first he does not know.

"I should not think, however," he said, "that the length of service and the physical condition of the men would govern the choice. Those who entered the service first should be mustered out first. I should think that the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second and Two Hundred and Third regiments would be mustered out last."

Surgeon-General Terry has not yet arrived in Washington.

TO PRESIDENT MCKINLEY—
Either force the War Department to properly care for the country's suffering heroes in the camps or muster out the regiments and quickly get the sufferers into the care of their relatives and friends.

GUILTY ONES CANNOT ESCAPE.
President Determined to Punish Those to Blame for Camp Horrors.

Washington, Aug. 26.—"The crime of the War Department" is to be avenged. The President and the Cabinet are thoroughly aroused and infuriated. Suggested in the Journal this morning, that the men who are responsible for the present reckless condition are to be punished to the limit of the law and severely disgraced.

The terrible condition of the sick and wounded soldiers at the several camps scattered throughout the country, as exposed in the Journal this morning, has aroused the greatest indignation. At the Cabinet meeting this morning the condition of the sick and wounded soldiers was the chief subject of discussion. At several recent meetings the Cabinet has discussed this question in a general way. To-day, however, the charges made were so clearly set forth, and with such a mass of proof, that the Cabinet was forced to take it up as the gravest question now before it. Most earnestly the Cabinet officers tried to arrive at a plan which would better conditions first and later place the blame where it belonged.

The absence of Secretary Alger from the city was sufficient reason why the ordering of an investigation should be postponed until his return. Knowing the situation, there was an evident intention to place blame on the shoulders of the Secretary of War until he had had an opportunity to answer. They know, however, that he alone is being blamed by the public and the press. Upon the return of Secretary Alger it will be suggested to him by his fellow members in the Cabinet to order an investigation.

When then not under his control nor attached to the War Department. Second—These investigators to fix the blame definitely where it belongs. Third—If the supplies did not arrive or were insufficient it was the fault of officers, who will be discovered by the investigation. However, if the investigation should show that the blame should be placed on men of greater authority than the commanders of camps the Cabinet will insist that there it must be placed.

At the War Department the exposures of the Journal simply add to the burdens the officials have been carrying. For the last two months the Secretary of War has been overwhelmed by letters containing complaints of conditions of camps, offering suggestions and beseeching him to send the sick soldiers home. The War Department can never claim that the condition of affairs

now existing in the various camps has just been brought to its attention. Over 50,000 of these letters have been received. A large percentage came from Camp Alger and from the camp at Miami. Late in the morning have been from the camp at Montauk Point. In many instances the letters to the Secretary of War have enclosed the most pathetic petitions from the men in camp asking for a change of conditions. Some even threatened the Secretary of War with all manner of consequences if the requests were not granted. The secretary of General Alger said to-day that a father wrote very tersely to the General, saying: "If my boy dies I will kill you."

So serious is the situation in the War Department that inquiries are being suggested on all sides. The failure of War Department officials to get to the army medical officers in charge the order of the Secretary of War, allowing the 60 cents per diem commutation which the Cabinet is now being investigated. It is the business of the office of the Adjutant-General to send out these orders to the proper department.

Assistant Secretary of War Melickjohn says that it is not true, as published, that he attached any blame to the Surgeon-General. At the office of the Surgeon-General it was said that while these orders were being issued August 10, the copies did not reach his office for transmission until August 18. He then sent them out promptly.

In addition to this investigation, a military board is now in the city, which will pass upon the work of the bureau chiefs. This board would act independently of the Surgeon-General's office. The Surgeon-General Sternberg and Quartermaster-General Lindgren, would come under the powers of this first board. General Egan expressed himself to-day as particularly desirous of an inquiry, and it is more than probable, should the department fail to appoint this board, that the General will ask for a court of inquiry. In some way the men who know how to do it, will insist upon the terrible condition of affairs at the various camps to come about.

The treatment the volunteer soldiers have received in camps and hospitals forced the War Department to decide to-day to extend the privilege of a sixty days furlough to all soldiers who have been in service at least one month. It is possible that those who have gone into effect at the end of this month.

TO PRESIDENT MCKINLEY—
The nation demands that its soldiers receive the best care and the closest attention. If they cannot be kept from sickness and death in the camps, muster them out at once and send them to their friends and homes.

SAYS ALGER GETS TOO MUCH BLAME.
London Spectator Thinks We Are Making a Scapegoat of Him.

London, Aug. 26.—The Spectator will say to-morrow: "The United States is learning with indignation the details of what its troops had to endure before Santiago, and inclined to make a scapegoat of Mr. Alger. Obviously, Mr. Alger is not a Carnot; but it is hardly fair to put all the blame on him. The real cause of the misery and trouble was the absurd belief so widely entertained in America that you can make war without preparation. Amateur soldiering, especially amateur transport and commissary, is cruel work."

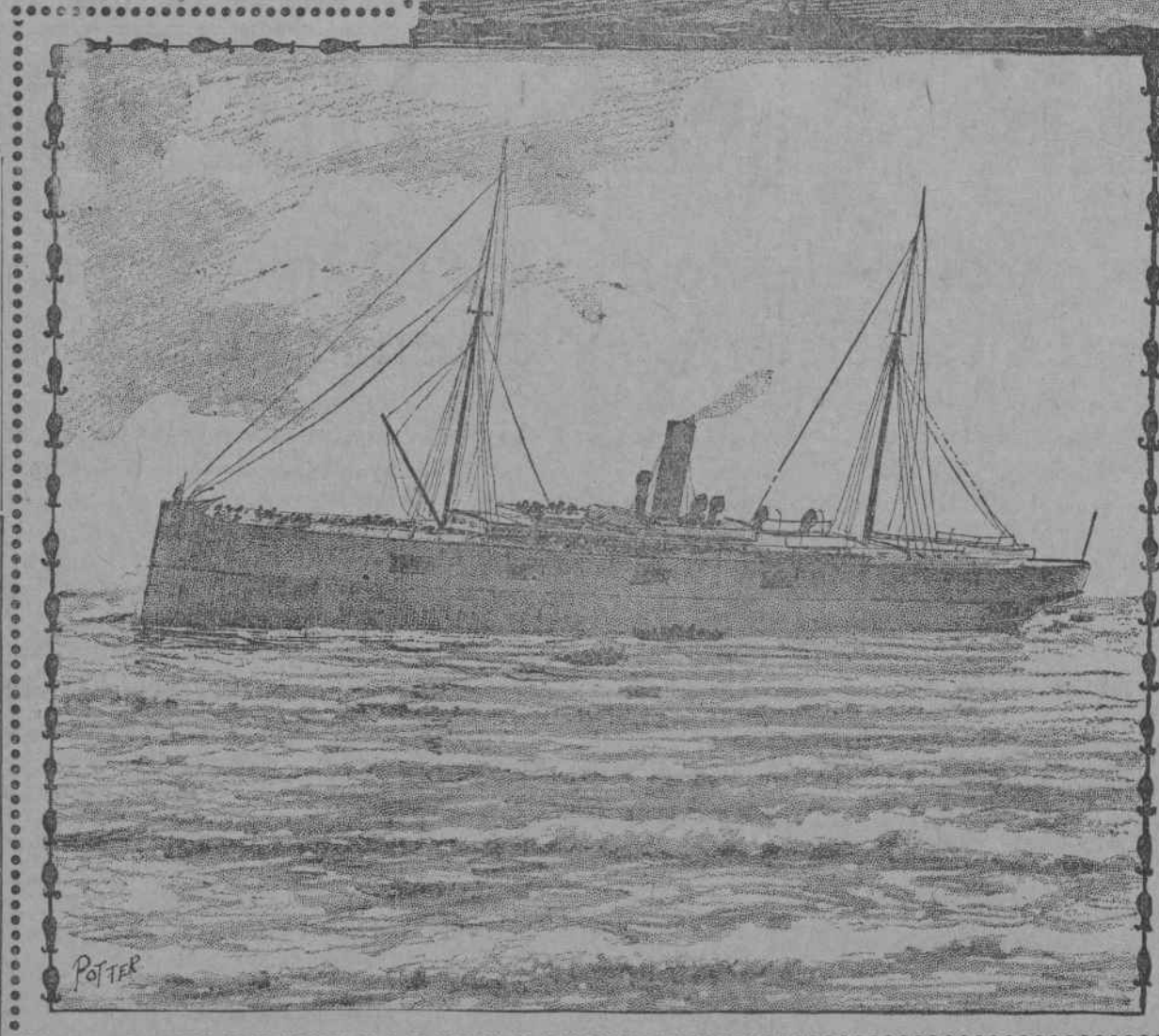
40,520 SICK UP TO AUGUST 15. YELLOW JACK AT A TEXAS POST.
Surgeon-Gen. Sternberg Reports That Number Out of 154,028 Men.

Washington, Aug. 26.—"Up to August 15 we have a full record of 40,520 cases of sickness and wounds that occurred among a mean strength of 154,028 men during the months of May, June and July. Probably six per cent of the troops were sick."

Such are the official figures, the result

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY—If you cannot properly care for the nation's soldiers, muster them out at once and send them home.

Pos 1st



Auxiliary Cruiser Prairie, Which Went Ashore on Long Island and Got Off Again.

WHILE trying to make Montauk Point in a fog late Thursday night the auxiliary cruiser Prairie ran aground near Amagansett, L. I. She left Santiago on Sunday with 200 troops of the Seventh United States Infantry and the Massachusetts Naval Reserve. Despite the fact that the ship remained all night in an easy position on the sand bar all hands were bundled ashore yesterday morning. Many of the soldiers and sailors were sick, but instead of being allowed to remain in their cots until the cruiser was pulled off they were hoisted out in slings and marooned on a bleak and desolate shore. Tents and provisions were also landed, and that within fourteen miles of Montauk Point. The boys pitched their tents, and had started to cook some nice juicy salt pork when a Rough Rider looking for stray horses discovered their plight. He galloped back to the Point and notified General Young, who sent the Red Cross yacht with supplies. The Prairie was in command of Captain Caine, of the navy.

of disease in camps and wounds in battle, furnished to the Journal this afternoon by Surgeon-General Sternberg. Even this large number of sick cases does not represent all. Surgeon-General Sternberg says that up to the time this calculation was made the reports from all commands had not yet been received.

The Surgeon-General has been busy for some time preparing a detailed statement concerning the operations and facilities of his department. He points out the needs of the department in a most startling way. Concerning the number of medical officers, he says:

"The number allowed by law is inadequate in times of peace. The total number allowed is 192. There are at present sixteen vacancies. The administration of the Surgeon-General's office and the Army Medical Museum require six. Eleven are on leave. The chief of the military medical service, Surgeon-General Sternberg, says that up to the time this calculation was made the reports from all commands had not yet been received."

"This deficiency in regular medical officers has made it necessary to employ a large number of contract surgeons. Most of these doctors from civil life are doing good service and many are thoroughly equipped physically, but it has been impossible to make a careful selection."

To provide for the care of the sick and wounded the Surgeon-General shows that hospital trains and two hospital ships have been provided. In addition, hospitals were established at Key West, Fort McPherson, Fort Monroe and Fort Myer.

The Surgeon-General further says that when the troops were ordered from their respective posts and into the fields each regiment was required to take with it medical and surgical cases, liters and field supplies for three months.

For the purpose of supplying the needs of the army, the Surgeon-General has ordered that all kinds were sent to Tampa for the Fifth Army Corps, about to sail for Cuba, and supplies have subsequently been sent to the several camps that were being formed.

The Surgeon-General holds that his department, with its limited facilities, has done all that could be done. He has asked for an investigation.

FEVER CHECKED AT SANTIAGO.
Washington, Aug. 26.—Adjutant-General Corbin has received from General Lawton, now in command at Santiago, reports of the health conditions of the American troops for the 24th and 25th inst. Following is the report for the 24th:

"Total number sick, 894; total number of fever cases, 335; total number of new fever cases, 49; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 69."

Deaths: McPhee, B. J., private, Company I, Second Volunteer Infantry; Quirk, James, private, Company G, Twelfth Infantry; Davis, Thomas, private, Company E, Seventh Infantry; Davis, Thomas, private, Company C, Tenth Infantry; Fairchild, John L., private, Company A, Ninth Massachusetts.

The report for August 25 is: "Total sick, 667; total fever, 427; total number of new cases of fever, 39; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 43."

Deaths: Hooker, Robert, musician, Twenty-fourth Infantry; McCaskey, Timothy, sergeant, Company A, Twelfth Infantry; Flint, John, private, Troop F, Third Cavalry; Huzzey, Eugene A., private, Company A, First Illinois; Davis, Thomas, private, Company C, Tenth Infantry; Fairchild, John L., private, Company A, Ninth Massachusetts.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Dr. Wyman, surgeon-general of the Marine Hospital Service, has received official information that a case of suspected yellow fever exists at the artillery post at Fort Point, near Galveston, Texas.

The strictest isolation of the case will be enforced until the true character of the disease is disclosed. A telegram from the Dry Tortugas states that the Vivina, just arrived there from Havana, has four cases of yellow fever on board. The vessel shall be quarantined.

ALGER SAYS ERRORS HAVE BEEN MADE.

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work at hand."

The discussion was turned to the condition of affairs at the home camps—Chickamauga, Camp Alger, Camp Cuba Libre in Florida.

"It is to be expected," said Secretary Alger, in answer to questions, "that in places where large bodies of soldiers are congregated, especially during the hot Summer months, and of necessity in Southern States, that some sickness will follow. No men are so careless of their health, of what they eat and drink, as robust, strong young men, such as our soldiers are. They are full of confidence and hard to restrain. That is the explanation for the sickness at our home camps. Of this camp at Montauk I find it neither a Fifth Avenue Hotel nor a Hotel Waldorf. But it was in much better condition than I expected to see it. Should I visit it to-morrow night, I believe I should have no fault whatever to find with it."

Doesn't Take Any of the Blame.

"If there has really been any lack of food, clothing, beds, tents or medicine it has not been due to lack of willingness on the part of the War Department to furnish them, but to the neglect of those who ought to know what is needed to order them."

"I am not disposed to criticize in individual instances, because during the past two days there has been a great change for the better at the camp. I personally visited nearly every patient in the hospitals and asked each what complaint he had to make. Not a single one had any criticism to offer as to his treatment."

"In some cases I found men lying on the bare floor. When I called attention to the fact that 20,000 cots or bed ticks had been sent to the camp for use of the troops there was a hurrying and scurrying to get hold of them. They were found and put into use."

"What about the water furnished the troops?"

"It comes from a well capable of furnishing 750,000 gallons a day. I tasted it and found it much better than the water I used to drink when in the army myself. It has been chemically analyzed and pronounced absolutely pure. The two thousand gallons of milk which have been ordered to be served daily to the troops have proved a God-send."

Secretary Sees Hope of Relief.

"Is it true that the hospitals are so crowded that it is impossible to accommodate patients as they arrive from the incoming ships?"

"They were not congested this morning. Two or three more ships have arrived to-day; but more hospital tents are going up, and as the Seventy-first and Second Massachusetts regiments will go away on furlough to-day, and other regiments which served at Santiago are to follow, I see no reason why the hospital service should not be ample and effective. I tell you that I shall be the happiest man in America when all these sick boys have recovered and are safe in their homes once more," added General Alger almost pathetically.

"What recognition will you take of General Miles' alleged criticisms of the War Department?" was asked.

"There is nothing in that. General Miles is too much of a soldier and a gentleman to have ever said any such things as the remarks attributed to him. They are the outgrowth of exaggerated reports of passing conversations. I do not believe that he said anything of the kind."

Secretary Alger came to New York from Camp Wikoff last evening and took the midnight train for Washington. He will return next week in company with the President for another visit to Montauk Point.

SICK HEROES COMING HERE.

Red Cross Due To-day with Several Hundred Patients for Roosevelt Hospital.

The steamer Red Cross, with several hundred sick and wounded soldiers from Montauk Point, is expected to arrive at the foot of West Fifty-ninth street at 6:45 o'clock this morning. The sufferers will be taken to Roosevelt Hospital. That institution will send a corps of doctors, nurses and ambulances to meet the steamer and give every attention to the heroes.

In order to keep the crowd in check the captains of the West Forty-seventh and West Sixty-eighth street police stations have been instructed to send reserves and patrol wagons to the wharf. The police will also assist in the removal of the soldiers and make themselves generally useful.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY—It is your highest present duty to see that there is no unnecessary suffering and that there are no unnecessary deaths in the camps of the soldiers. Why not muster out the sufferers and send them to their homes at once?

DIED OF HUNGER IN SANTIAGO.

John A. Prouty, of Cleveland, Told in His Diary of His Suffering from Starvation.

Cleveland, Aug. 26.—John A. Prouty, a Cleveland soldier, starved to death in Cuba. The postman delivered a package at the door of Mrs. Jennie Staffeld, No. 1122 Scranton avenue. Prouty's sister, last Tuesday. The package contained a letter from a comrade of Prouty, a Bible and a diary. The letter was dated Santiago. It merely contained the statement that the enclosed effects had been the property of Prouty, who died on July 29 in a hospital.

When Mrs. Staffeld read her brother's diary she saw that her brother had died of starvation. Prouty described his sufferings from hunger in brief sentences.

The first day he wrote: "Oh, I am so hungry. The camp is terrible. 'Why don't they give me food?' Two days before Prouty's death the entries in the diary ceased."

TYPHOID FILLS TWO HOSPITALS.

Of the 686 Men Ill at Fort Myer 575 Have That Disease.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The report for the hospital of the First Division, at Dunn-Loring, Va., which includes what is left of Camp Alger, to-day is:

"Thirty-six new patients received during the past twenty-four hours. Eighty-eight patients sent to Philadelphia on hospital train. Two deaths from typhoid fever. Three hundred and twelve patients now in hospital."

The report of the hospital at Fort Myer for the day reads:

"Three hundred and forty patients now in hospital. Two hundred and seventy-five cases of typhoid fever. Two deaths to-day, one from typhoid and one from meningitis. Five new cases to-day of typhoid, one new case of measles."

"Out of 688 patients that have been received in this hospital, 575 have been typhoid."

FIRST INFANTRY AT MONTAUK.

Transport D. H. Miller Brings Another Detachment of Troops to Camp Wikoff.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Aug. 26.—The transport D. H. Miller arrived to-day with a section of the First Infantry on board. She reported 376 on board, with twenty sick. There were no contagious diseases and there had been no deaths on the trip. The gunboat Marietta also arrived and anchored.

The general interpretation here of the furlough orders is that within two weeks none but regulars will be in camp, and that the regular regiments will be reduced to skeletons, only enough men being retained to care for the horses in the case of the cavalry and for the equipments of the regiments in the case of the infantry.

One of the remarkable things about the camp is the discipline of the regulars where their officers are absent. Some of the companies have but one lieutenant with them, the captain and other lieutenants being either dead or sick. The one lieutenant has many things to do without looking after his company, for he has to watch that his supplies arrive properly and the thousands and one other things that fall to an officer's lot.

The abolition of the guard about the detention camp has bettered the condition of the men there.

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